

SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LVI--NO. 96.

SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1886.

WHOLE NO. 11,121.

HOME AFFAIRS.

A NEW YORK BREWER ROBBED OF \$45,000.

The McQuade Trial—A Banker Kills Himself—Death List of Congressmen—Indian Education.

A SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

OUR NATIVE SONS.

Indians to be Instructed in the Arts of Peace and Industry.

WASHINGTON, December 10th.—A commission, consisting of Bishops B. Whipple, of Minnesota; Colonel John V. Wright, of Tennessee; and Major C. W. Larabee, of Indiana, were appointed by the Senate of Congress to negotiate with certain tribes and bands of Indians in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington Territory, have submitted to General Atkin, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a report of their proceedings for the year 1886. The report says that two separate and distinct agreements have been effected as the result of their negotiations—one with the Indians of the White Earth, Leech Lake, Cass Lake, Winnibago and White Oak Point reservations, and the Gulf River Indians, and another with the Indians of the Red Lake reservation. By its terms of agreement with the former, and other scattered bands of Chippewas concluded August 11, 1886, the unoccupied lands of the White Earth reservation are thrown open for all the tribes and bands of Chippewas in Minnesota, the Indians now occupying the Red Lake reservation (which contains over 800,000 acres) being first permitted to make selections for themselves. The quantity of land each Indian will be entitled to receive under the agreement is as follows: Each head of a family, 160 acres; single person over 18 years of age, 80 acres; orphan child under 18 years of age, 40 acres; and persons under 18 years of age, 20 acres. The Indians are to have the benefit of, and to be subject to the criminal laws of the State in all offenses, the penalty for which is death or imprisonment in the State penitentiary. Provision is made for the support of Indians removing to White Earth, to be compensated for their removal, and for their subsistence, but in no event to exceed two years. Each head of a family and each male Indian over 18 years of age, when he becomes a permanent resident upon his allotment, will be provided with a comfortable hewed-log house, cook stove, yoke of oxen, plow, harrow, and other implements of husbandry. Each Indian will have five acres of land broken for him, and be provided with seed for the first crop. Industrial and district schools are to be established for all children on the reservation.

To enable the Government to carry out these designs the Indians cede a large tract of land belonging to them north of Leech lake, which is to be sold upon the most advantageous terms possible. The agreement contains several other provisions intended to protect persons and property and improve the moral condition of the Indians.

By the terms of the agreement with the Red Land band of Chippewas, concluded August 23, 1886, about two-thirds of their reservation—or an area estimated to contain over 2,000,000 acres—is ceded to the United States to be sold for the benefit of the Indians. The Indians, however, retain a virgin timber zone, said to be of almost inestimable value. The report says that these Indians require immediate help, and it was agreed that the United States should advance \$10,000, to be expended in the building of an Agency, a saw and grist mill, and in the erection of comfortable houses and schoolhouses for the Indians. Schools are to be provided for the Indians, and the principal towns to be supplied with teachers. Schools are to be provided for the first crop. Industrial and district schools are to be established for all children on the reservation.

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On the 10th instant, Mr. McQuade, who had been serving his term as a member of the Senate, was found dead in his room at the Hotel Newcomer. His right arm was broken, and he was lying on the floor, trying to indicate the testimony of witness from its muddled condition. To the question asked if Duffy had sworn falsely on the first trial, witness replied that he had made a mistake, as he had a poor memory.

"Mr. Duffy," spoke up the Reeder, "yesterday you testified that you were present at the Senate committee because you were told to do so by testifying." Who told you what to testify?"

"Newcomb," answered Duffy.

Newcomb arose, his face pallid and his lips blanched. At this point he uttered:

"I am a man who has no right to be here."

"That's true," retorted the Reeder, "but you have the right to be here."

The Recorder said that Newcomb should be allowed to make a statement, but that he would not have any speech-making.

Duffy was then dismissed.

John T. Quinn, the banker, swore that on the 10th of December last, McQuade bought stock from him and paid for it \$5,897, in bills of large denominations.

Newcomb took the stand and stated that he had received two letters threatening him with personal violence if he would not let up on ex-Alderman Duffy. He wished to call on Col. A paper containing a written statement from the Alderman made at the time of their engagement of him as their counsel before the Senate committee. In this statement they one and all denied that they had any connection with the alleged bribe.

Ex-Alderman Charles B. Waite was then called to the stand for the people. Waite told his version of the events of the year 1884. It did not differ from his story told on the former trial.

Recess was then taken.

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[Written for the RECORD-UNION.]

MEMORIES OF THE PAST.

When twilight's darksome shadows fall,
And earth is wrapt in gloom,
Where the cauld of night's o'er all,
And the hush of the bird's tune;
'Tis then I think of those by-gone days,
When I from care were free—
When the hope of youth beamed bright with
joy.

And time passed pleasantly.

Again I see the old homestead,
Where the dear home circle met,
And the echo of my mother's voice,
So dear to memory yet;
But the vision fades as I recall,
The years that's past since then—
The house where we born no more,
To me, ah! never again.

Isigh in vain for those childhood days,
That have long since passed away.
They have faded like the autumn leaves,
But though my way through life is dark,
And filled with care and woe,
I'll ne'er forget those by-gone days,
Nor the friends of long ago.

MARY NELLIE BLOOD.

West Oakland, December 6, 1886.

AN OLD-TIME THANKSGIVING.

Three years ago, during a short visit to New York, I received a most cordial, and indeed, pressing invitation from an old college friend to go with him to his New England country house and eat my Thanksgiving dinner.

"In the first place," he said, "I want you to meet my wife; I want a good long chat on old times, and I wish to tell you the history of my place. It is our summer home, but we seldom, in fact never, go there in winter. I have, however, an especial reason for taking our Thanksgiving dinner at the old place. My wife has asked some of her cousins, and I, whose family, or what is left of it, is, as you know, scattered to the four corners of the earth, want, as my oldest and best friend, to be with us."

"We readily agreed; met my friend the day before Thanksgiving, and his wife, probably on hospitable thoughts, had gone before. The journey was quite a long one, for the house lay in western Massachusetts, and some ten or twelve miles from the nearest station, but the road was delightful, the air pleasantly cold, and the drive more than made up for the rather "rough."

The house was a large and handsome modern dwelling, the lower story of red brick and the upper of wood painted a dark olive green, and was surrounded by verandas at least twenty feet wide. The situation was magnificent. Perched on the summit of a rough, rocky hill, an outlying island in the distance, it overlooked an evidently rich and lovely valley, through which ran one of the smaller tributaries of the Connecticut.

"This is beautiful, indeed," I said, in answer to a look of my host, "but from what you said of your place, I expected a moss-grown farm house, not this, nor this chafed-out course of I should judge, some Bostonian artist architect."

"Well, thereby hangs a tale," he answered, "and that tale I shall tell you after your Thanksgiving dinner, which dinner I hope my wife has been able to improvise, but poor girl, she will have had a hard time cooking, and I am sure, I can assure you, in, let me introduce you, and if you have any poetry or sense of beauty left in that old head of yours, you will forgive such a woman if she gives us a dinner of cold potatoes with tepid water to wash them down, and without even salt for the gravy. Besides, there are, I know, some pretty cousins, and we must, at this season, take all this as a sort of camping-out picnic."

The "poor girl" who I knew had been a reigning belle in the most exclusive of Boston circles, and had brought half a million or more into her husband's estate, had come flying out barehanded, followed by two children of six and eight, to greet her husband, and gave to me, as his friend, so cordial a welcome that I felt at home at once. She was both lovely and charming; the cousins were fully up to descriptions, and the house an ideal combination of rich and cultured persons. There were plenty of books, pictures and pretty things, but the place was not a vulgar curiosity shop, as are so many nowadays.

Thanksgiving Day dawned brightly, passed happily, faded into the evening and at 6 o'clock we sat down to the dining-room for our Thanksgiving feast.

The dinner was perfect. I particularly remember some Chateau Yquem with our fish, a salad dressed by our host, and a certain red Bordeaux—a Chateau Haut-Brion, I think—just judiciously warmed, which were delicious enough to make an epoch in a man's short journey through this vale of tears. It was a great success, and with a lighted candle and a salver containing cigars, and our hostess gaily said: "Ladies, I hope none of you object to smoke. These selfish men must be indulged, and you know they prefer their tobacco to our society when they cannot have it. We generally run up to them until my next attractions—or the coffee they know will be awaiting their coming—draw them to the sitting-room. To-day Robert has a story to tell, and as these lords of creation can do without their cigars, I propose we let them smoke while we listen."

"It is true," said our host, "I have deliberately gotten you all down here, where I knew politeness would prevent your running away, to read you—don't be alarmed, it's not 'my new poem,' nor the long-desired original American play," no, it's not. "I hope, quite so bad as that. I am, I am, I am—indeed, I am as incapable of such treachery as I would be—of writing any kind of a play or poem, which is saying much. I will acknowledge this: You see that little woman there at the other end of the table? Yes? Well, I have, for the first time—except when I deluded her into marrying me—written a cock-and-bull story about what I am to read to you, but the fact is, it is all about her, or, rather, her people."

"Probably you, who are of her blood, know that this house stands exactly upon the site of the home of her ancestors of some six generations back. Some example my friend sitting there on my little wife's right, do not know even that much. For the benefit of the latter I will say that the place came to me in the very prosaic manner of bargain and sale. I found it could be bought, purchased it, and, finding the old house too small, I built this one beside the greater, and, as nearly as possible, over the spot where the former dwelt and its dependencies had stood."

Owning the place where the people of my wife and children had lived some two decades ago, I have tried to get out details to tell you, and have discovered a most charming story. The marked event refers to a Thanksgiving dinner eaten on this very spot in 1868.

"Now, I am not a New Englander, and I fear, much less good a churchman than I should be, but I think I have reason to give thanks."

"The house was built nearly four years ago. The first Thanksgiving day after its building we were abroad: two years ago I had not learned its history; last year at this time that little woman over there, who built us merrily and roundly, had a son, the son of one of the principal merchants in Boston and, although now only four or five and twenty, had been for eight years at sea. He had gone to England at 16 for education, but after a year had run away from school and ship, and the next year, for the Indians, had been a boy of 17. Our forefathers believed man to have a three-fold being. He was body, mind and conscience. It is a vital part of Pestalozzi's thought that man's welfare depends upon a good and truth-obeying heart. Here is grace for the religious element, and we find Pestalozzi's educational system based on the source of all wisdom, our finite nature and understanding. He has taken away. Shall we not still say, 'Blessed is the name of the Lord?'

"The Thanksgiving Day dawned bright, but dawned upon a house of mourning. The effort to prepare the usually so joyous feast was indeed a sorrowful task. We had to go to the journey overland. Had, with sailor ingenuity, prepared a sledge with a high arched cover of sail cloth, in which she could either sit up or lie upon a mattress. It is a house that moves," wrote the admiring wife. Four sailors, armed with guns and pistols, went to the rescue, and the Captain, who had been to the stream or forest. Besides these notes there is a pretty little pastoral, entered under a certain date when Miss Priscilla must have been about a year old, with this head: 'Writ this day by me to my wife—Your daughter must not start. In less than two days I shall be in the city. Write and place on the outside he words by which the house of the white man is found.'

The letter was written, and the Indian started on his return. Weatheringfield, with the Indian who had given him his passage, said: "The trials are many and wide apart. If they have started we may not meet. Stay; call your people up from the valley, and guard your house." He was gone.

"Then came anxious days. The letter said the daughter so longed for the man who had been sent for, and now, relieved of such distress, the mother's diary is henceforth full. She even, after a time, cut teeth, and did other as remarkable things. Before this stout young woman had been sent for, and now, relieved of some of the domestic cares, we find the fair young mother to her mate as frequent as to her child. Her mate, a tall, fair Indian, who had been to the stream or forest. We start, sweet mother before this can reach you, but do not expect our coming for five, or, perchance, six days thereafter."

"A week passed. No news. Some one of the household remained constantly on the watch that there might not be no report of the Indian. The trials are many and wide apart. If they have started we may not meet. Stay; call your people up from the valley, and guard your house." He was gone.

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DAILY RECORD-UNION
CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

SATURDAY DECEMBER 11, 1886

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of members, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

The paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher, Room 21, Merchants Exchange; W. H. Russell, 102 Montgomery Street; San Francisco Grand and Palace Hotel News Stands; Market Street Ferry and junction of Market and Montgomery Street News Stands. **Also for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.**

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

ESTERN.—Three negroes have been lynched in Greenville, S.C., for the brutal murder of a boy....Tomy Warren, the phenomenal four-year-old girl from California, was knocked out in New York yesterday....A Congressman Dowdney of New York, died yesterday of apoplexy....A singular trial was fought in New Jersey yesterday....The County Democracy of Boston have endorsed the Republican candidate for Mayor....On Thanksgiving Day, a wealthy brewer of New York, was robbed in a car of \$40,000 in drafts and \$5,000 in currency....No new developments are reported in the McQuade boot-trail....There is another decline in oil values....A \$150,000 fire occurred in Attica, Ohio, yesterday....The President's health is improving....The twelve members of the Forty-ninth Congress have died. A plan is proposed for the improvement and education of Indians in Minnesota....A Brooklyn boy has eloped with a Buffalo Bill Indian....Oscar A. Simons, Fort Wayne, Indiana, killed himself yesterday while prospecting for overwork....Silver in New York, 100¢.

FOREIGN.—T. P. O'Connor telegraphs from London that a general war is on the programme, to be opened in February....Many persons were drowned by the upsetting of two life-boats off Southport, England....Arrangements are progressing in Canada for the opening of a railway from Victoria to Australia....The British Cabinet has resolved upon vigorous measures to be enforced against the Irish League....The Duke of Manchester has reduced his rents 20 per cent. in Henry....Hanlan says he expects to row against Beach in Australia next June....Queen Victoria has forbidden the entrance to Windsor Castle of newspapers containing the foul details of the Colin Campbell divorce case....The English Parliament's first labor will be on a coercion bill for Ireland.

PACIFIC COAST.—The Mexican Government favors a new commercial treaty with the United States....Henry L. Kohl, a prominent citizen of San Francisco, has been succeeded....Caravans running irregularly on the Sutter-street line, San Francisco, yesterday....A telegraph line has been completed from Colton to San Diego.

RECENT REFORMS IN BALLOTTING.

Allan Thorndike Rice, editor of the *North American Review*, has been making inquiry into the various systems adopted, among English-speaking people, to reform balloting, and his report is at once a curious and a valuable contribution to election literature, for just at this time there is a decided awakening among all nations using the ballot as a means to voice public opinion, upon the subject of better securing a full and honest expression of voters.

Mr. Rice places the registry system as earliest in the history of election reforms, but all mature men can recall how crude the early efforts in that direction were. Even with all the progress made in California, which drew from the best systems extant when her Codes were adopted in 1872, our registry system is still at fault. The chief ill is the ineffective means provided for purging the "Great Registers" of names of those deceased and removed. We have not yet improved the registry up to the point of preventing the voting of dead men. Somehow they come up to the polls from their graves in great numbers at each election. The coming Legislature ought to be able to devise some means of keeping these repeating corpses out of our political contests.

Mr. Rice believes the English election laws to be superior to our own in efficiency, but they would not fit into American methods without modification. He urges that a first step in reform is to cut short partisan expenses—absolutely forbid expenditures by candidates; stop the "assessment" abuse, and we cut off the gravest evil in our system. To this conclusion none desiring a pure ballot will demur. Blot out the power of the political bosses to "assess," remove from political committees the need to "assess," and purification of office-seeking will be largely achieved. Even where no corruption is consented to by the candidate, in a great many cases the cost of "getting office" mortgages its entire term and renders it unremunerative to the holder.

For the assessments and "boss clinching," it is proposed that Government shall bear all the expense of the election, it in turn to list to the candidates the actual and necessary expenses, and those that are successful to reimburse the public treasury. In Pennsylvania all torchlight processions and like demonstrations are forbidden for a specified time prior to election, and successful candidates are required to swear, prior to qualifying, that they spent no money in the election except for purposes specified in the law. Recently a State Senator declared his inability to subscribe to the oath, and he was denied his seat.

The poor man can become a candidate under our present system only by mortgaging his office, and in nine cases out of ten his manhood, to political bosses and political brokers. In Australia all candidates register as such and deposit a sum of money. Those who fail to poll more than a fixed proportion of the votes cast for the successful candidates polling the least waste forfeit their deposits to the Government. This is intended to prevent the overloading of the registry of candidates and the exercise of the mere "whim" to run for office.

Regarding regulation of primaries Mr. Rice quotes an Eastern Senator as saying that of all the States California alone has mastered the difficulty. But he is misinformed. So far from having mastered it, it has mastered California. The primary is no longer an independent and free expression; it is largely the puppet of the caucus, and the caucus is largely the jumping-jack of the boss. It is true that "any one may call a primary," under the general law in California; but it does not follow that the party men go up to the primary and make it felt. As a rule they know there is small need to do so, because the caucus has prearranged what shall be

done, and there is no possibility of defeating it without organization, and that must be in opposition to the "machinery" of the party. This involves so much contention and the taking of so much punishment that the majority of citizens anxious for a "fair deal" fail to take any part in causes. Even if they resolve to do so, in seven cases out of ten, the physical rearrangement will defeat them. For instance, in Sacramento for many years the caucus meetings of a given political party in a district of several hundred party voters, have been held practically without public notice, and in a room that will hold possibly twenty people, and they are attended, year in and year out, by the same persons. In another word, in the same city, the caucuses of a party were called for years to meet in a room that would possibly contain eighteen or twenty people, though the district has half a thousand voters of that political faith.

Mr. Rice needs to study our system more thoroughly before taking it for granted that the "call for a primary" presupposes freedom of expression within the party. He might, however, quote California as a living witness to the force of his own argument for secrecy in voting. We certainly have the secret ballot—but to uniformity of size, color and print of tickets—and it is next to impossible, if the voter is sober, for any one outside the polling booth to cheat him of his vote. The essayist finds that secret voting in New South Wales effectively prevents bribery, and has nearly superseded the canvassing for votes. In that colony, the voter who does not read nor write enters a room at the booth, having first received from the poll clerks a card with his registry number. The returning officer hands him a paper containing a list of all candidates. If his number is found on the register, he then proceeds to the ballot-room, and enters a space just large enough to admit one person, where he is given a red lead pencil, and marks out the names of those for whom he does not wish to vote, as the list is read to him, folds his ticket, deposits it, and leaves by another door. The process is the same for all other voters, except that those who read are absolutely alone when marking off their tickets. A number of the single ballot-rooms, or stalls, are provided, so that several may be voting at once, and without anyone to supervise or see them. Candidates select "scrutinizers" to watch the deposition and the counting of the ballots.

This process would probably be found too slow and cumbersome in the United States, without division of precincts into very small areas, but this, we admit, might be done with decided advantage in the matter of speed and the sanctity of the ballot. In the Victoria colony the New South Wales system prevails, except that the ballot is numbered to correspond with the registry number, and thus prevent false personation. But this appears objectionable as practically destroying the secrecy of the ballot, which is its chief safeguard, even though scrutiny be not permitted except an election is disputed. Here every close election would be disputed, and however circumspect the reviewing tribunal, of knowledge of how men voted would get abroad, though in Victoria it is denied that such is the result.

Of course scrutiny of the ballot ought to avoid any fraud of personation, but unless this can be accomplished without endangering the system of secrecy, it would be better, according to our view, to trust to the possibility of "repeating" and false personation. In Victoria the election officers, for the Government, pay all the election expenses. Each candidate is required to deposit a sum, graded according to office, as a guarantee of good faith. If anyone fails to receive votes equal to one-fifth of the lowest poll for a successful candidate, the money is forfeited, and goes to the payment of election expenses. On these two systems (New South Wales and Victoria) the election laws of Great Britain are now based—the law being the New South Wales system, with the Victoria "scrutiny" plan added.

Mr. Rice concludes his lengthy paper with the statement that none of these systems can serve for more than a ground-work for any laws that may be enacted in this country, but he insists that the "working" of the English laws for a number of years has proved them an antidote to corruption and trickery. His emphatic expression, "a reform here is imperatively demanded in the interest of pure government," will receive concurrence by all self-respecting men.

MANLY REBUTE—THE FACTS CLAIMED.

The Riverside Press of San Bernardino county, the editor of which is an orange grower of long experience, visited the Citrus Fair of Central and northern California in 1885 at Sacramento, and remained through all its days. He says:

The Citrus Fair is to be held at Sacramento, commencing on December 1st, and continues to the 20th. The papers of this end of the State are trying to convey the idea that Los Angeles oranges will be bought and placed on exhibition from fruit grown in the San Joaquin Valley, and does injustice to the man having the Citrus Fair in charge. The editor of this paper attended the Citrus Fair in 1885, and is satisfied beyond a doubt that the only fruit on exhibition from southern California was the Riverside exhibit taken there by him, and exhibited under the proper heading.

It don't pay to misrepresent the facts. People may differ in opinion regarding the advisability of planting orange groves in northern and central California, but the exhibitors of the Sacramento Citrus Fair are leading citizens of integrity—who would not stoop to perform a dishonest act, and it is believed that they who exhibited the oranges did not do so with intent to injure the exhibitors of the fair.

There are localities in Central California where the oranges can be planted, and does justice to the man having the Citrus Fair in charge. The editor of this paper attended the Citrus Fair in 1885, and is satisfied beyond a doubt that the only fruit on exhibition from southern California was the Riverside exhibit taken there by him, and exhibited under the proper heading.

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On the subject, however, will the Press permit us to correct an error into which it unintentionally falls? The newspapers of this section do not claim that the whole State can be planted to orange trees. On the contrary, we of this section distinctly designate where nature indicates fitness for citrus fruit culture. These people are not so suicidal as to advance claims that cannot be substantiated. Such a course would be downright folly, and react upon us with crushing force. It is true, as the Press says: "Only a few localities will produce fine oranges;" but we qualify the admission by the single word *comparatively*. That is to say, compared to the vast area of the United States, the localities are

few. Compared to the vast area of the whole State, from Mexico to Oregon, the places are not broad. But, and of this fact the demonstration is easy, the "places" are numerous enough, and broad enough in northern and Central California to swallow up an area equal to that of nearly all the New England States. They agree in area greater than the States of Maryland, Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Connecticut and Vermont combined. The "orange places" are greater in extent than those adapted to fine orange-growing in southern California, and of this fact we expect the coming Citrus Fair to give indubitable proof. We do not claim that in the altitudes of Nevada, Plumas, Lassen, Modoc, Siskiyou, Humboldt, Mendocino, Sierra, Trinity, El Dorado, Lake, or Alpine, or in the humid atmosphere of the immediate coast of Sonoma, Marin, San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa, Santa Cruz, or San Mateo, fine oranges will be grown, or any kind cultivated for commerce. But in the greater parts of counties as large as many European kingdoms and some States of the Union, as Sacramento, Placer, Yuba, Sutter, Butte, Colusa, Tehama, Solano, Yolo, San Joaquin, Napa, and parts of Calaveras, Amador, Sonoma, Santa Clara, Alameda, and Contra Costa, fine oranges can be and are grown, and will be cultivated for commerce. Let our contemporary note the declaration and await the proofs.

CHANGES IN THE SOUTH.

The evidences of the progress of the South are patent and cumulative: Greater political toleration, broader liberalism and increased industrial activity are manifest in the old cotton States. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* details statistically the industrial expansion of Alabama. For instance, new coal fields have been opened, new railroads built, old lines extended, iron-ore beds laid bare, factories multiplied and workshops opened in many places. Moreover, new towns have been founded, population has largely increased by immigration, and old trade and industrial centers have received the impetus of new energy. So, too, in Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia and the Carolinas industrial awakenings prevail. With this revival and expansion of industry, there comes into the country new elements of citizenship that must have a vital influence in two directions. First, in checking the intolerant political spirit; second, in bringing the blacks to a clearer view of their political rights and responsibilities. Out of this changing condition will spring greater interest in the policies of the country, and the character of the two great political parties, together with more solicitude concerning the principles they advocate for the protection of industries and the advancement of National prosperity. Out of such conditions the Republican party has nothing to expect but gain, augmented strength and increased vigor. It makes no concealment of the position it maintains on the question of fostering home industries; it has no compromises to argue and no defenses to make on that score. It cannot be said that the Democratic party will benefit by the changes noted. It will be put upon the categorical rack by those dependent upon the new mines and the working of ores. It will be called to account for political intolerance, and under the new conditions its grip upon the solid South will loosen, all which is hopeful for the nation.

The division of all parts of the Union on political sentiment as to policies is conservative of political liberty and purity. It makes no concession of the principles they advocate for the protection of industries and the advancement of National prosperity. Out of such conditions the Republican party has nothing to expect but gain, augmented strength and increased vigor. It makes no concealment of the position it maintains on the question of fostering home industries; it has no compromises to argue and no defenses to make on that score. It cannot be said that the Democratic party will benefit by the changes noted. It will be put upon the categorical rack by those dependent upon the new mines and the working of ores. It will be called to account for political intolerance, and under the new conditions its grip upon the solid South will loosen, all which is hopeful for the nation.

WHO SHE IS.

It makes very little difference who Lord Colin Campbell is. He is vulgar, at least, and lacks every sentiment of delicacy, every evidence of refinement, and all the insignia of the gentleman—else he never would submit himself to the public notice of shame, scandal and filth of which he is now the subject. But it may be of interest to American readers to know who the woman is that by marriage with him became "Lady Campbell"—she is the mark! She is the daughter of the one-time notorious Victoria Woodhull, of New York, and her father is the less notorious Blood whom Victoria carried about the country in the capacity of husband. And of that precious pair of isomites the "noble lady" comes, on whose account American journals are sending into the homes of the land, to poison the minds and corrupt the tastes of youths, the most beastly and outrageously filthy stories of filthier amours of a corrupt and morally vicious pair.

FROM PLACER COUNTY.

ACTIVE WORK LOOKING TO REPRESENTATION ON THE CITRUS FAIR.

EDS.—RECORD-UNION: A large meeting was held here on the 7th to make arrangements for making a proper exhibition of the fruits from this county at the coming citrus fair in Sacramento. J. J. Morrison was Chairman and Geo. D. Kellogg Secretary. Remarks were made by several as to the desirability of making a display of citrus fruit or fruit products, and the chairman of the committee appointed to the Citrus Fair in Sacramento, Dr. H. Pillsbury, Dr. J. M. Frey, F. X. Lavallee, H. E. Parker, E. L. Hawk, J. W. Smyth, S. C. Parker, C. F. May, H. A. Frost, J. B. Whitcomb, Wm. Foster, N. Mertes, Chas. Giadding and Wm. Barry were appointed to a committee of three to proceed at once to Sacramento and secure desirable space in the exhibition hall and arrange for its proper display. A. Moger, P. W. Butler and W. H. Wilson, Sr., were appointed to committee.

UPON motion of Senator Filcher, it was ordered that a committee of fourteen be appointed to collect the fruit exhibits and to co-operate with the previous committee and the Citrus Fair Directors. Dr. H. Pillsbury, Dr. J. M. Frey, F. X. Lavallee, H. E. Parker, E. L. Hawk, J. W. Smyth, S. C. Parker, C. F. May, H. A. Frost, J. B. Whitcomb, Wm. Foster, N. Mertes, Chas. Giadding and Wm. Barry were selected.

A discussion followed concerning necessary funds for carrying out the objects of the meeting. The fact that there was \$450 in the hands of the committee appointed to the Citrus Fair in Sacramento, and \$1,000 in the hands of the San Joaquin Citrus Fair, and it was determined to do so. Upon motion of Dr. Frey, the chair was instructed to appoint a committee of three to proceed at once to Sacramento and secure desirable space in the exhibition hall and arrange for its proper display. Mrs. Smith vs. S. K. Tretry—Continued one week.

Huntington, Hopkins & Co.—Twelve days to answer.

Wm. Jackson vs. M. A. Jackson—Demurrer overruled. Twenty days to answer.

Thea Alstrom vs. George Meader—Demurrer sustained. Send for our 16-page CATALOGUE, which contains Prices of CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, SILVERWARE, STOVES AND PARLOR STOVES, LAMPS, ELEGANT DINNER AND TEA SETS, and everything one may need in housekeeping.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department, One-Van Fleet, Judge.

FRIDAY, December 10th.
Estate of Frank Gasser, deceased—Letters to F. H. Russell, F. V. Williams, B. U. Russell and D. Griffith, appraisers.
Estate of John Herron, deceased—Letters to Elizabeth King, Bond, \$4,000, J. W. Kaseberg, W. H. Russell and F. H. Russell, appraisers.
Estate of W. C. Callahan, deceased—Original papers allowed to be withdrawn.

Guardianship of Mary Aileen Wilson and L. Z. Wilson, minors—C. F. Thomas, C. W. Bush and J. D. Clegg, appraisers.

Estate of John P. Painter, deceased—Motion to strike out e. t. bill taken under advisement. J. S. Painter vs. Helen M. Foote—Cost bill taxed.

John C. Curtis vs. C. Burnett—Defendant's cost bill retax.

Jacob Kaerth vs. His Creditors—Continued.

John Alsion vs. His Creditors—Examination of defendant and his credit—Motion to relax denied.

E. E. Folger vs. F. F. Engle—Default of defendant entered—Motion to relax denied.

M. Barth appraised Receivership of foreclosed property.

People vs. Thomas Murray and Geo. Mitchell, robbery—Defendants plead not guilty. F. G. Ryan appointed to defend.

People vs. John C. Cox, assault with a deadly weapon—Same order.

People vs. Ah Dock, assault to murder—Plead.

People vs. Bluford Sexton, James French and Frank March, robbery—E. M. Martin appointed to defend. Defendants given until next Monday to plead.

People vs. E. L. Cox, assault to murder—Defendant ordered to appear on Monday to plead.

People vs. John M. Cox, assault with a deadly weapon—Same order.

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THE FARM.

EXCELLENT OUTLOOK FOR A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

The Wheat Products of the World—Prune Industry—Profitable Foothill Farming.

The very copious rain which has visited the State the present week has been sufficient, in many sections, to enable plowing to be commenced, and the work of preparation and seedling will go briskly on. The rain has held off to an unusually late date, but no detriment has been entailed thereby upon farmers, and if a sufficient rainfall follows the present beginning, so as to keep vegetation steadily growing, without a setback from the dry spells which are frequently experienced here in winter, the season's growth of cereals, etc., may yet be more forward than we had received earlier rains. At all events, every one seems satisfied and happy over the present situation and prosperous outlook.

Placer country bids fair to come to the front at no far future day as one of the leaders in olive culture. There are now in the vicinity of Auburn and Newcastle quite a number of trees; and one gentleman, Mr. Gould, will this year make a good quantity of oil, and has made fair offers to his neighbors to buy what olives they have, for the purpose of making oil therefrom. One of the most noteworthy efforts in olive-raising is that of Wm. Shillingberg, near Newcastle, who last year set out 1,000 trees. His encouraging has been his success that at the present time he has upon his place a large number of men clearing off a 16-acre tract, which he proposes setting out with olive trees as quickly as he can get them into the ground, and he proposes increasing his acreage up to 200 acres as rapidly as possible. He also planted last March a large number of grape vines, many of which, even now, of the Black Morocco variety, are loaded with grapes. Some of his young pear trees planted last spring also bear a little fruit this year.

PRUNES FROM FRANCE.

S. F. Leib, of San Jose, well known as a prune-grower, has recently returned from an Eastern trip. While in East took occasion to examine the condition of the prune market, and has given the San Jose Times some of his observations, among others the following:

"There are serious obstacles to overcome as regards marketing our prunes. In portions of the country where the market is limited the production is too sparse to make any considerable market at present, while freights to those regions from here are actually higher than to the seaboard cities in consequence of the present fight between the Pacific Mail Steamship line and the railroads, which involves rates cut down probably to a minimum. The rates to Denver, for instance, are \$1.90 per 100 pounds for prunes in less than carload lots, while to New York they are \$1.16, and for carloads \$1.14 cents. Including extras, this would not be less than 14 cents per pound, and whenever the Pacific Mail and the railroads meet, that rate is liable to be nearly doubled."

On the other hand, a leading dealer in New York, a Frenchman by birth, having an experience of half a lifetime in the prune business, informed Mr. Leib that he was able to sell \$5 per ton or one-quarter of a cent per pound, to which is added a duty of one cent per pound. This places the California and the French prunes on an exact equality in the New York market, with the important exception of the cost of production, and it is here the shortcoming.

"I said to him," remarked Mr. Leib, "I understand that in France you only pay 30 cents a day. This he indignantly denied, claiming that they paid four cents an hour. 'Very well,' I replied, 'we will concede you the extra dime!'

This gentleman further informed Mr. Leib that until recently the French prunes had only been grown in odd corners, along hedges, etc., and not planted systematically in orchards as with us; but after large areas of vine land had been devastated by the phylloxera, and efforts had been made, without success, to stop the pest by destroying the vines, the orchards came into full bearing. California prunes will go out of the market, and California prune orchards out of existence," remarked the Frenchman.

In Mr. Leib's opinion, the cheaper labor and extensive planting of prunes in France will soon render that country equal to the Eastern markets unless the duty is increased from one cent to three cents per pound. And in event of that market being closed to us, it would affect not only that but all of the other industries of the country in a greater or less degree.

HOW HORSES SLEEP.

Horses get some rest standing, provided the position be reasonably easy, but not of rest, except when the owner has known of such horses as never lie down to stall, though if kept in pasture they take their rest habitually in a recumbent position. It is well to consider whether this habit has not been forced upon the horse by some circumstance connected with the stall, or that it made to occupy, in that it had a muddy dirt floor, or of disappointment, or infirmity, or offend the horse that has been accustomed to select his own bed in the pasture lot. If the horse can have the privilege of selecting his own position for resting in the standing posture, he can sleep standing, but while his muscles may be to a degree relaxed and give him a sense of security, he can say of the bearings at the joints? Without relief through the recumbent position the joint surfaces are forced to bear a weight varying from 1,600 to 1,800 pounds continually. This must act unfavorably, especially upon the complicated structures which support the body, and therefore should have periods of rest each day. It will be well before the horses and cattle are put up for the coming winter to settle the question of comfort by repairing the floors and providing abundant bedding.

WEAL PRODUCTION.

The *Pacific Rural Press* has the following interesting fact concerning wheat production: Statistics show that the wheat production of the United States has increased over 500% since the quantity produced in the whole of Europe. The wheat crop of this country for 1882 was 504,000,000 bushels, and for 1883 it was 421,000,000 bushels. The next largest wheat producer is France, which produced 346,000,000 bushels in 1882, which fell off to 285,000,000 bushels in 1883. France, however, still meets the full demands for her own consumption, but imports more or less every year. Russia comes next to France. She produced 203,000,000 bushels in 1882, but only 100,000,000 in 1883. Russia, with a much larger population than France, produces less wheat and yet exports much more. The European countries next in order of production are as follows: Italy in 1883 produced 128,000,000 bushels; Spain, 120,000,000; Portugal, 77,000,000; Germany, 72,000,000; Great Britain, 69,000,000; Turkey, 41,000,000; Austria, 33,500,000; Belgium, 21,000,000; and Romania, 20,000,000.

Wheat in this country, thirty years ago, averaged nine bushels to the acre. Lately it has increased to 12 or 13; but it is still below the average yield in England, which for many years, has averaged 20 bushels to the acre. The large yield is due to careful cultivation, especially in supplying the land with proper mineral food to supply the nutrient withdrawn by the annual cropping of the same growth. But little attention is paid to this important requirement in this country. The wheat-grower here, as a general thing, raises continual

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

THE FIDDLER.

There once lived a fiddler whom people called "Lucky." And every one thought there was something he lacked. He thought so himself—and plainly "was so." But he had twanged away with the fiddle, and now—

"My music," he said, "I am sure might be worse;" And that I'm a blessing instead of a curse. That was not the kind of platitude I think is quite plain, when you have heard me hear me again.

Young children pursued me with wildest delight.

The world is less gloomy, I'm thinking, for me.

Though idle and foolish you take me to be.

"You never will want me for one of your guides."

And when I'm gone, it will sometimes be said,

"We are sorry the funny old fiddler is dead."

—Independent.

A GALLILEAN FISH.

The fish known to naturalists by the long name of *Ophiocephalus*, one species of which is found in the Sea of Galilee, is a singular creature. At the approach of the breeding season it seeks a favorable place to build its nest, and there the female deposits an oval sunken root is found, or a projecting ledge of rock. To this spot bits of grass, leaves, growing sea-weed and refuse of all kinds are brought by the parents, which now proceed to weave this building material into an oval shape. The threads are great and strong, and the interstices filled with mud. During the construction one or more orifices are leading into the nest or entirely through it; the grasses are wound around the old root, and finally a compact oval nest is seen suspended and swinging in the tide—a veritable cradle for the baby fish.

When the young are deposited in the interior and attach themselves to the grass and the sides of the nest. In due time a swarm of tiny fish fills this curious abode, and shows a decided inclination to stay away. They are, however, watched and guarded by their mother, who drives them back when they wander so far.

The nest-building fish of the Sea of Galilee displays, however, a still more curious method of protection, for in time of danger the young are frequently taken into the capacious mouth of the male parent fish and thus guarded from harm. This habit is common to quite a number of fishes.—*S. N. Nicholas.*

DOMESTIC TRAINING FOR GIRLS.

Nothing is more significant of the social backwardness of a nation than the training of its girls in domestic life. In Germany the girl is taught to spin from the food eaten and the state of health of the animal derived therefrom. Butter that is not of good quality when made, will not retain its quality as well as good quality butter does. It is an undeniable fact, says the *Delaware County American*, that the process of butter-making is a good one for a good quality of butter is mainly due to the breed of the animals, or even secret in the management of the product. Poor land grows poor quality of vegetation, and it makes the animals poor accordingly, and it makes the butter poor.

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THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATION OF ROYAL MILE POSTS IN HONOLULU.

Four Hundred Pigs for Dinner—Laying Treasures at Princely Feet—Nautical Sports.

(RECORD-UNION Correspondence.)

HONOLULU, November 22, 1886.
On the 15th of November you might have seen, had you been here, crowds of people going from all parts of Oahu—Honolulu-ward—people in buggies, carts, or on horseback; natives bridle or afoot, or in small steamers; Chinamen occasionally on horseback, but generally shoes in hand, and their baggy pants blown tight around their pathetic legs. Everybody and the cook tried to get into the Capital to see the great "doings," for it was the King's jubilee birthday.

You see, our monarch has arrived at the ripe age of 50 years old, and his loyal subjects must needs lay out many duets to help him enjoy himself. The Legislature appropriated \$15,000 to assist in the glorious event, and if the experience of similar past occasions is repeated, this sum will be trebled and passed as bills as "after-nights" to the next Legislature. Everybody sent presents, the liberal press here sarcastically remarked—from chicken to many shekels. Beef and pork were most general, for use at the grand feast, or "luau."

A dim idea of the number of these present may be gleaned from the fact that the total amount paid by the men on the coast steamers being one dollar, about four hundred dollars were paid for the pigs brought from other islands to the city. Behold us then en route, but very uncomfortable from a slight drizzle which persistently lasted all day.

AT THE CELEBRATION.

The morning of the 16th was ushered in by a grand procession of the royal party on the hill, playing of bands and the usual display of bunting. The day's exercises consisted of a grand reception, which commenced at 10 o'clock and ended at 5, tendered to the King by representatives of the whole people, beginning, of course, with royal subjects within the "populace." How un-American everything here is, from the gift thrown down to the "populace" feasts.

The palace, which is inaccessible and closely guarded at all times, was this day thrown open. Delegations and societies, boards and officers took their places in the procession, and marched in review before the presence with their elegant presents to the royal feet. There were all kinds of gifts—from an expensive rare feather cloak to a kuku pearl scarf, and from thousands of dollars in gold within silver caskets to the modest 50 cent piece, which dropped in the large calabash placed there for the purpose, with an equal number of coins.

The feather cloak is a very extraordinary affair, when one remembers that the materials for making the same are feathers plucked from an almost extinct bird, only two of which feathers are found on a single bird. And the calabashes, gracious! There were dozens of them, and on earth will ever be another like them. A most novel feature was the individual calabash, on the same principle as individual salt or butter dishes, which obviates the necessity for the royal fingers to dip from the same dish as his commoner companions, and is within tone of degree.

This was the day of the coronation of the Queen of the Islands, which loaded down the tables. It is to be hoped the lids of some of them may be occasionally turned over. The Honolulu Board of Health presented his Majesty with one thousand dollars in gold, in a handsome silver casket. What a ghastly suggestion of the money-making and grafting in the public service produced!

In short, there were many thousands of dollars worth of gifts presented to his Majesty that day. The calabashes, numerous as they were, were none of them worth perhaps less than ten dollars, for they were made of hard or rare woods, beautifully polished.

THE KING'S GREETINGS.

The crowd went in at the main entrance, and were guided into the presence chamber by the Queen and her ladies, and then poured out in a rapid stream from the room of the palace, some even venturing so far as the roof, then hurried out at the north entrance, and out, still on the gate, I shall not attempt any description of the palace or its grounds.

That evening there was a grand display of fireworks. About the same time fireworks commenced, the main set in also, and perhaps detained many at their homes. But a great crowd assembled at the public square in front of the palace, the most of the display being sent up from the roof of that building.

It was understood that heavy expenses had been incurred, and a great display was anticipated. I was much disappointed however. I have seen much finer fireworks at my American home on the national holiday. There were plenty of rockets which shot sharp in the air and exploded with colors, etc., and a plenty of Roman candles. There were a few shells and other pieces, but at the last the coat of arms, and then the portrait of the King, shot up and blazed with star-like radiance above the crowd below. I have certainly seen this surpassed; but perhaps the cost of transportation and the like make this an really an expensive show.

SPORTS ON LAND AND WATER.

The next day was devoted to boat-racing. The docks were filled with gaily-decorated ships, and the racing began, the boats dashed back and forth in the bay. The yachts started off in fine style, and after they were well out at sea, with the prospect of being out there several hours, the boat-racing commenced, chiefly with whaling-boats, and a row of long, shell-like race boats, all after each other in rapid and graceful strokes. This racing club included the King's, and seemed very expert.

One thing was always noticeable: The craft which spun out vigorously, and distanced its fellows at the start, usually came back in the rear, some steadily, apparently slower than the others on the home-stretch, while others, with powerful strokes.

A swimming and a diving race were appendages to these, the swimming race, of 300 yards, being won by a man who swam it in four minutes. The diving race was won by the champion diver, who remained under water a minute and a half.

The next day, Thursday, the 18th, the grand historical processions had to have taken place. But the drizzle had become a heavy, continuous, tropical rain. And rain it did! Coming down at last in streams! No one could be seen on the streets but Chinamen indifferent to water, or a stray native who had left his clothes at a bath house, though it rained all day. Indeed it rained. Saturday, clouds and occasional drizzles during the day, renewed hope in the dampened ardor of the general festivities, and the postponed historical procession of Thursday came off.

I must be forgiven if I seem to see things in a different light, but I do not know as it were, in the backwoods of the United States, where the Governor's salary amounts to \$3,000 a year, and where the annual expenses of the Territorial Government only amounts to about \$200,000, and then at last emerge into a kingdom with royalty and crowns, and with a population of thousands of dollars, and where the yearly expense leap up to over a million dollars, I say, under these conditions one naturally expects grandeur and magnificence in affairs of this sort. I will seek at least to be truthful, and state things as they really were, and not in the semi-ridiculous light in which they appeared to me.

HISTORICAL EXERCISES.

In good time we entered the palace gates, and took our seats in the grand reviewing stand which lined the wide drive leading to the east entrance. At 10 o'clock, about, a very peculiar, even weird sound, smote the ear, as of a minor note, hollow and loud, from some savage instrument. As the procession came in sight, which was forming inside the palace gates, this proceeded from large shells, with the timbrels, drums, etc. They were very ancient, and used by the chiefs in dirges, and solemn and warlike occasions. There were two notes, or a chord of two notes, in a minor key,

which was blown four times, then a very low bass note repeated the time and rhythm, it being preceded from one to the other with unusual regularity. This band of shell-blowers preceded a long line of men and women, two women at the head, who chanted mele, or native songs. After them came men, two by two, followed by women, two by two. They were all dressed in white with three-cornered aprons of yellow silk, sapeh, and a large sash or badge, worked in silver or gold thread thereon. The women had loose flowing embroidered dresses and a sort of long plain yellow tissue overdress was drawn tightly around the upper half of the skirt. All of the men wore feather caps, which were topped and said to be rare and costly. But they looked like white chicken feathers dyed yellow and green, arranged in layers, the green ones forming semicircles around the back of the neck. A huge feather brush, hollow and made of white feathers on wires, was worn by the chief, these people being endued by a company of boys dressed in white and yellow uniforms.

After they had gone around the palace twice, they proceeded up the grand entrance, the two women and two old men behind them still.

CHANTING NATIVE SONGS.

Which I strongly suspect had been arranged for them, for the four voices, although in some ways remaining on the same, formed a sort of harmonious chord, very pleasing and odd. This was followed by the flourish of trumpets outside the walls, and the other half of the procession entered the gates headed by the royal band. Behind the band there were a number, perhaps eight or ten, long boats, arranged together, on a long colored ribbon and draped in green.

In the first of these were natives, with paddles or fishing lines, and at first sight supposed to be nude; but closer inspection proved them to be attired in variously-made, ill-fitting garments of brown stuff. The man in the stern had a long pole and line, with a long fish tied to the string, and alternately sang and drummed in, as though fishing. Another man flung handfuls of rice, or something of that sort, out upon the suppositional waters to quiet the waves. Men appared in brown, and with red paste-board crowns or hats, and a few with red feathered helmets, broke the monotony of boats. One boat, small and light contained a man and woman in a sort of long rush and weed cloak, the woman having a wig of dark brown hair thrown over her face in what would have been a fierce style did not the man in the stern disclose a man's short-cropped black head. Another huge wagon contained two large and three small dancing girls with two men in the back who beat with their hands on ancient drums made from the skin of the shark and cocoonut wood. The girls were very modestly clothed in full native dress, and betrayed the secret of their unrobbed, dusky limbs. They did not *hula* in the low native genuine style, but the outstretched arms and regular step were quite attractive to the eyes of the crowd. The last boat contained a man of young English-dressed tabs.

With two native ladies in yellow jerseys and white shirts, and a vast quantity of white stuff arranged as hair flowing from the top of the head far out behind them, composed of boys from the Reformatory School. A hard-looking lot they were, too. But they played quite creditably. The first half of the procession did not emerge again from the palace, and after some time had passed, marched through the streets, followed largely by small boys. No one else seemed to pay much attention to the affair, it hardly creating as much excitement on the streets as a regular circus.

The last boat contained a man of

young English-dressed tabs.

SECOND GAME OF THE WINTER LEAGUE!

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SACRAMENTO PASS MEMBERSHIP, on Friday, F. A. M., for the Election of Officers, and other important business, will be held at Masonic Hall, THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. WM. E. OUGHTON, President.

WANTED—A LADY OF ENERGY AND GOOD ADDRESS, not under 20 years of age; to whom willing an A1 opportunity is now open. Apply to "J. C. Western Hotel, Sacramento."

COTOLEN—FROM NEAR MICHIGAN

S. Bar, on December 6, 1886. Dark

Castiment-sorrel Horse; all his legs from

the knee up, and his tail is "dil-l-w."

HOWARD HOUSE, SACRAMENTO, K ST

between Front and Second, half a block

from Main. Large, airy rooms, comfortable

furnished rooms, for "gentlemen's" conve-

nient to guests; study rooms desired. In-

TO LET—STORE (827 J STREET), UNTIL

after the Holidays, for \$10; neatly painted

and papered. For further particulars inquire of E. W. MELVIN, General Agent, 806 J street.

111-2*

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE se-

cret interest; describe property to be lent,

and address: "MORTGAGEE," care box 401,

SACRAMENTO, at seven and one-half per cent.

111-2*

NICE SUNNY ROOMS TO RENT—SINGLE

OR DOUBLE, located on northwest corner

Sixth and J streets, over G. S. WALL'S Drug

store. Apply at Drugstore.

111-2*

ONE LOT OF HEAVY 10-4 WHITE BLANKETS,

at 98 cents a pair. One Lot of Ladies' Black Jerseys (sizes, 38, 40 and 42), at 33 cents each.

One Lot of Ladies' Sleeveless Jackets, with fancy border, 50 cents each.

One Lot of All-pure Linen, White Fringed Doilies, for 25 cents per dozen.

One Lot of Heavy Linen Crash Toweling, 5 cents per yard.

One Lot of Full-size White or Colored Toilet Quilts, 85 cents each.

One Lot of Ladies' Brown or Grey Felt Skirts, with three rows of scalped trimming, 40 and 50 cents each.

Transparent Toilet Soap, six balls for 5 cents.

One Lot of Albums and Ladies' Purses and Satchels (slightly damaged), at a large reduction.

111-2*

"THE PRINCESS" ONE-DAY NICKEL CLOCKS, for 95c. each.

WATERBURY KREMLIN CLOCKS, one-day lever, time alarm and calendar;

reduced from \$25 to \$15 each.

ONE LINE OF CASHMERE AND LUSTERS, in all shades, 12½ cents per yard.

ONE LINE OF FANCY STRIPE OR PLAID LADIES' CLOTH, 60 inches wide—very desirable—(the regular price is \$1 25), for 65 cents per yard.

111-2*

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS:

Men's Hand-frame, Heavy Wave Socks, 25 cents a pair.

Men's Wool Red Knit Undershirts, 50 cents each.

Men's Heavy Navy Blue Flannel, Double-breasted Overshirts, \$1 25.

Boys' Heavy Canton Flannel Shirts and Drawers, 40 cents each.

Men's Amoskeag Stripe Working Shirts, 35 cents.

Men's Scotch Cheviot Working Shirts, 60 cents.

Men's All-wool Heavy Cassimere Over-shirts, \$1 25.

Men's Kid Wool Cardigan JACKETS, 75 cents, each size, \$1 50 and \$2 50. Made buckle, lace or bellows tongue.

111-2*

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT:

Boys' Assimere Knee Pants (sizes, 4 to 11), 50 cents; Better Grade in Stripes and Checks, 75 cents.

Men's All-wool Heavy Cassimere Over-shirts, \$1 25.

Men's All-wool Heavy Cassimere Over-shirts, \$1 25.